FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VIII No 111

6 June 1980

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KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL PARTY ACTIVISTS MEETING 5 JUNE

LD051938 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] today participated in a meeting of party activists of Kabul city and province in the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace and made a revolutionary speech.

The meeting of the party activists began with the playing of the DRA national anthem and was followed by the revolutionary speech of Babrak Karmal, who (?outlined in detail) the topics on the agenda and said: Now that the toilers are in control of the country, the enemies are making their last ruthless (?attempts). They are using the last (?weapons) in their savage armory against the people of Afghanistan. I want to assure you concerning those persons who are conspiring against Afghanistan and its legal government, whether in the region or overseas, that all these slaughterous actions are doomed to failure.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister added: These enemies [word indistinct] enemies of history should once again realize from this (?tradition) of the East and from this powerful (?tradition) of workers Afghanistan that no power in the world can make a perfidious decision on behalf of heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan about the destiny of Afghanistan against the will of the DRA Government.

Babrak Karmal added; The heroic and toiling people of Afghanistan with the leadership of the youthful and epoch-making working strata of Afghanistan, which are joined in a wide national fatherland with all social organizations and progressive and patriotic forces of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, are progressing and fighting relentlessly with courage and bravery.

Babrak Karmal, in pointing to the role and importance of the epoch-making working class and youthful strata of the country, said: The party door in the first instance is completely open to the wise and prudent workers and the toiling peasants of Afghanistan. The well-informed, heroic and brave workers of Afghanistan should not allow deviators, (?saboteurs), liars, favorseekers and antipopular elements and powers to make inroads into the party with all their devious means.

Members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as cadres and party activists of the workers unions of Afghanistan and a large number of workers and personnel of the Workers Union of Kabul, participated in the meeting.

CZECHOSLOVAK STATE FILM OFFICIAL LEAVES KABUL

JN051731 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dr (E. Borish), Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and Czechoslovak State Film head, left Kabul today at the end of his visit to Afghanistan. While in Kabul, Dr (Borish) met with several party, government, information and cultural officials. He also participated in the Czechoslovak film week festival in Kabul.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND MEETINGS, GATHERINGS

Ministers Address Herat Meeting

LD052230 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] At a large meeting held yesterday by Herat citizens Sayyed Mohammad Golabzy, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and minister of the interior, and Engineer Nazar Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and minister of public works, outlined the success of the Sawr Revolution's new stage and expressed their satisfaction with the toiling people of Herat who have shown their brave heroism in defense of the country and of the Sawr Revolution's objectives.

Another report says that during a meeting yesterday in Herat with members of the provincial party committee Engineer Nazar Mohammad spoke of the outlines of the PDPA Central Committee second plenum's talks of which he gave an all-round assessment.

Politburo Member Addresses Rostaq Meeting

LD052232 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Summary] The people of Rostaq district in Takhar Province have expressed their support for the government at a meeting. "At this meeting, held in central (chok) of Shahr-e of that district, Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolutionary Council, following the reciting of a few verses from the Koran, explained during a speech the history of the just and righteous struggles by the people of Afghanistan contemporary with the Rostaq district people in eliminating oppression and the country's tyrants." In conclusion two of the district elders also spoke in support of the revolution and the government.

Water Minister Attends Bamian Meetings

LD052212 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] here yesterday conveyed by Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and minister of water and power, to the noble and toiling people of Bamian, who held a meeting in support of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee in the capital of that province.

The minister of water and power said in his speech: The PDPA and the Government of the DRA with the participation of all the toiling people of the country are relentlessly struggling in building a new society and are surging ahead with decisiveness.

The minister of water and power yesterday met with a large number of the patriotic and noble clergy of the province of Bamian in the provincial capital. At this meeting, the clergy promised to render all kinds of assistance to the government.

Official Addresses Ghazni Group

LD052213 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Solayman La'eq, candidate-member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, yesterday participated in a meeting organized by the clergy, elders and intellectuals of Ghazni city and workers and personnel of that city for the sake of the defense of the new development phase of the Sawr Revolution they expressed their total readiness to defend the country and the revolution against the ignoble enemies of our revolutionary country.

After a detailed talk about the success of the new phase of Sawr Revolution by Solayman La'eq, a few of the clergy and intellectuals of Ghazni city, on behalf of the people of that province, expressed their all-round support and promised to their revolutionary government to make sacrifices to protect and defend the honor of the country and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution.

Officials Attend Tribal Elders Feast

LD052214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In honor of the elders and representatives of the Mosa Khail and Jani Khail tribes of Mangal of Paktia Province a feast was given this afternoon by Fayz Mohammad, the minister of frontier affairs, in Paghman Tapa.

Dr Majid, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council, Dr Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and the official in charge of social organizations of the PDPA Central Committee, were present at the feast.

During the gathering national dances were performed by representatives of the Mosa Khail and Jani Khail tribes of Mangal and a concert was given by artists of the radio and television.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

LD052234 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Summary] More than 1,200 families of our compatriots who left their homes because of the fascist Amin's oppressions from the (Bangam) Valley of (Barkonar) district of Konarha Province have returned to their homes with assurance and in an atmosphere of peace and security, created after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, to begin normal lives. Some elders of these returning people promised their support for the revolution.

"Another report says that more than 500 oppressed families from Chaghcharan, capital of Ghowr Province, who fled the country because of the oppression by Amin's bloodthirsty butcher band, have returned to their homes." They were welcomed by local people and officials, and they also expressed their support for the government.

AFP: TARAKI SUPPORTER SENT TO QANDAHAR PROVINCE

BK060706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Jun (AFP)--Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, who commanded a tank detachment in April 1978 in Kabul and helped Nur Mohammed Taraki to come to power, has been sent to Qandahar Province to command a regiment of Afghan troops to fight the rebels, travellers arriving here today from the Afghan capital said.

Lt Col Watanjar was being groomed by the Russians to replace the present President Babrak Karmal, it was once rumoured in Kabul, the traveller said.

Lt Col Watanjar who was made a minister in Nur Mohammed Taraki's cabinet fell from the grace of Taraki's successor Mr Hafizollah Amin and was imprisoned. But when Babrak Karmal came to power in December last year, Watanjar was released from jail and was made minister of communications.

MAJOR BATTLE REPORTEDLY SHAPING UP NORTHWEST OF KABUL

BK060754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Jun (AFP)--A major battle for the control of the Afghan capital is shaping up between the Soviet Army and an estimated 20,000-strong rebel force entrenched in the 50 kms stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 km north-west of Kabul, travelers reaching here today said.

A well-informed Afghan traveller, who had access to first-hand information said that the Soviet Army commander in Kabul had despatched "hundreds of tanks and armoured personnel carries with thousands of troops," from the local garrison to stop the rebels from advancing towards Kabul. The traveller, who asked not to be identified confirmed earlier reports of Soviet military authorities ordering massive airlift of Russian soldiers from the 25,000-strong reserve Soviet Army detachment stationed on the Soviet-Afghan border. "Thousands of fresh Russian soldiers have arrived in Kabul during the last two days and they are being sent to Paghman and Carikar and also to Konarha Province where the freedom fighters forced the Soviet troops to withdraw from the strategic Darra-Nur Pass."

The Afghan traveller was the first in recent weeks to give detailed account of what is happening in Soviet-controlled Afghanistan, where the entry of Western and Indian journalists is barred. The traveller estimated that at least 5,000 Russian troops and Afghan Government forces have already been despatched and were advancing towards the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range. He said that sporadic clashes have already taken place, but the major offensive would start any time now. He said that the advancing Russian troops were conducting house-to-house search in the cluster of villages between Kabul and the mountain ranges to find rebels, arms and ammunition.

"People have started fleeing from the villages." The traveller said and estimated that at least 10,000 Afghans have fled the area and taken shelter in the adjoining Vardak Province. He said that Kabul residents could hear the sound of gunfire coming from the areas"...but the television tells us that the Afghan Army was conducting practice." He said that Soviet gunships were seen flying towards the north-west from Kabul in an apparent attack on the rebels.

"But this time, the rebels are better equipped and determined.... They have decided that they will do it (capture Kabul) or die," he said.

Giving details of what is happening in the Konarha Province, the traveller quoted rebel sources coming to Kabul from Konarha and said that the situation was "very very bad." He said that at least 15 to 20 gunships were employed by the Soviets to bombard rebel strongholds of Darra-Nur, Darra-Mazar, Devagat, Badel, Pache and Sigal (Cigal). Soviet troops withdrew from the Konarha Valley on Wednesday after suffering heavy casualties in the two weeks of fighting, earlier reports said.

He could not give actual figures of casualties on the Russian and rebel sides, but said that he had heard in Kabul that at least 250 Russian soldiers and over 60 rebels were killed in the fortnight long fight in Konarha.

The traveller said that the students in Kabul are now issuing "roznama" (day letters) and not "sabnama" (night letters). "They are no more afraid of the Russians or the traitor Karmal.... Now they come into the open and issue the letters in daytime, he said.

He also confirmed earlier reports that the government staff, traders and shopkeepers in Kabul were asked by the students to abstain from office and close their stores from Friday. He, however, could not confirm if the traders and shopkeepers were cooperating saying that he came to the airport very early in the morning.

The traveller said that except in two provinces of Balkh (area 12,282 square kilometres; population 428,000) and Faryab bordering the Soviet Union, in the rest of the 24 provinces, the rebels were active. "You only hear the names of Herat, Ghazni, Konarha, Jalalabad because news from other areas never reach either to us (in Kabul) or the freedom fighters groups in Peshawar".

"The Russians are facing problems everywhere, Kabul itself is full of problems...the city is quiet, but this isn't the problem", the traveller, who got excited, said meaning that the Afghans were fighting the Russians everywhere.

He claimed that 95 percent of the Afghans were against the Russians. "We never hated the Russians so much as we do now.... During Mohammed Daud's time we never disliked them, but now we hate them from our heart".

He said that he heard reports of Russian soldiers stealing from jewelry shops. "In the night when there is no one on the street, the Russians break open the shops and loot.... Next day, they blame local Afghans".

He said that the faction fight between the Khalqis and the Parchemities have come into the open.

The traveller said that he heard reports of Afghan Government officials who are sympathetic to the K rmal government being lynched or kidnapped and killed by the rebels inside Afghanis .

AFP: GUERRILLAS BLOW UP GAS PIPELINE TO SOVIET UNION

OW051920 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 5 (AFP)--Hezb-e Eslami Afghan rebels today said they had blown up a pipeline carrying Afghan gas to the Soviet Union, and that the line burned for three days following the attack. At rebel headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, a Hezb-e Eslami spokesman said the line was blown up May 15 near Mazar-e Sharif in northern Afghanistan.

The rebels also said they had pushed back a Soviet-Afghan Army attack at Darai Shaduian in the northern Balkh Province. Several dozen Afghan and Soviet prisoners were taken, two helicopters were knocked down and four Afghan Government armoured vehicles were destroyed, the rebels said.

The rebel spokesman said about 50 Afghan and several Soviet soldiers were killed and nine vehicles destroyed in clashes at the end of May in several locations in Paktia in eastern Afghanistan. Three Soviet troops and two Afghan communists had also been killed during an attack May 22 on a roadblock at Batlak in Samangan Province, in the north, he said.

ARTICLE ANALYZES EFFECTS OF AFGHANISTAN ON SUBCONTINENT

LD051545 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 May 80 p 3

[Part II of special correspondent Gerard Viratelle article: "Southwest Asia and the Afghan Crisis: 2--Defeat for the USSR"--Part I headline: "Pakistan, Threatened Land of Asylum"]

[Text] Islamabad--"If we received external military aid, we would beat the Russians (they do not say Soviets) down to the last man. In our history we have driven the British from the country three times," an Afghan assures us. "The Russian soldiers," a deserting officer from the Afghan Army adds, "have no morale; they can see that it cannot last long. In the beginning they were told that they had come to fight the Pakistani and Chinese invaders; they soon understood!"

Despite their self-confidence, reinforced by the hope that theoutside world--the Islamic world in particular--will provide them with the help they are desperately waiting for, the Afghan resistance will not be able to "beat" the Soviets. Their vast and rugged territory does not lend itself to effectual guerrilla actions everywhere, but they would no doubt keep the Red Army on its toes for a long time; the Red Army would have the greatest difficulty in controlling the country as a whole and in particular the border regions, despite the extreme brutality of the "mopping-up" operations. "The Russians," this officer continues, "are going to 'blunder on'; they will lose men and equipment in ambushes but they will not succeed in wiping us out. They will have to resort to deliberate genocide."

Indeed the Soviets seem more attached to controlling primarily the main cities and communication routes. They are setting up imposing barracks which suggests that they are planning to stay quite a long time. What is more they are principally deploying heavy equipment--tanks, armored vehicles, jets--which are not what is generally preferred in antiguerrilla struggle. Some experts think that they will need three times as many men--at least 300,000--to defeat their adversaries.

The Soviet Strategy

This gives weight to the theory that, in taking up position on the Afghan plateau, the USSR wanted not only to save a socialist regime but, in keeping with a longer-term strategy, obtain securities in the event of a battle for the control of the oil supply routes since it was kept out of the Israeli-Egyptian peace process in the Middle East. After pushing its "de facto border" to some 500-600 km from the Gulf, the USSR will probably not--at least for the time being--cross Pakistani and Iranian Baluchistan to reach the "warm seas" and hence run the risk of a conflict.

Meanwhile the Kabul regime can still encourage Baluchi rebellions in Iran and Pakistan.... For instance it could fairly easily supply weapons to the several hundred Pakistani Baluchis of "Marxist" obedience who are hostile to the Islamabad government and have been stationed along the Afghan border for several years.

The Soviets had probably not thought that their action would encounter armed resistance from large numbers of Afghans. They had also probably underestimated the high cost of the operation: human losses--several thousand soldiers killed--detente shaken, Olympic Games partly jeopardized, position in the Third World weakened, consequences on Soviet Muslim national groups and so forth.

The least that can be said is that Western pressures have not prompted the Soviets to lay down their arms. If, furthermore, it proves possible to get round the economic retaliation measures, what use can they be? Right from the start Moscow has reduced the problem to its regional dimension (above all by accusing Pakistan and China more than Iran, which is only supplying limited aid to the rebels) and is leaving Fidel Castro (current president of the nonaligned movement) to find a solution on the spot.

Of course Pakistan should take part in such a solution but, even if Pakistan wanted to stop the rebels' activities on its territory, the rebellion could survive without its outside support. At present the parties installed in Peshawar are not controlling the whole of the revolt against the occupation and are still divided into two dominant political groups. If one obtained possession of foreign aid and possible arms supplies it could extend its influence among the rebels. At the moment tribal structures, ethnic and linguistic differences and the Afghans' fiercely independent spirit is not urging them to unite behind one group or one man. It is even highly probable that if the Soviets were to withdraw the country would be thrown into internal struggles. The rebel movements are in agreement on "kicking out the Russians" and restoring the country's independence but less so on the nature of the government they intend to establish.

The Soviets are also aware that if they were to withdraw--without strong face-saving guarantees--it would be the end of the "socialist experiment" in Kabul and the privileged position they had in Afghanistan before their intervention. Mr Babrak Karmal is trying to make elements from the two--Parcham and Khalq--factions in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan coexist in one team but they remain divided. (Note, they are apparently divided mainly on the Soviet presence. Second Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand has apparently called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops; in addition he has bad relations with First Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari, who was chief of police under the Taraki regime and as such responsible for the repression when in summer 1978 Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and another Karmal government minister Col 'Abdul Qader were arrested and tortured. The pretenders to Mr Karmal's post also include current agriculture minister [as published] Mohammed Ziray.) All overtures toward the Muslim nationalists have failed because they will not agree to take part in a government without prior withdrawal of the Soviet Army or agreement on its withdrawal. The elements in exile who would be most willing to compromise with the Soviets are perhaps those who belong to the former aristocracy because they are afraid of being submerged by a chaotic Iranian-style Islamic revolution based essentially on peasants and the urban petit bourgeoisie. "We are not opposed to a solution with Karmal if he agrees to the withdrawal of Soviet troops and free elections," their leader Jalani told us in Peshawar.

Pakistan's Embarrassment

Pakistan is aware of the threats hanging over it and is anxious to find a solution enabling the refugees to return to their country. There are two lines of thought in leadership circles. One advocates an arrangement with the USSR; the other would like the country to be supported by the United States as before, but that is not possible at the moment.

Despite the repeated accusations made against Pakistan by Soviet propaganda organs, all contacts with the USSR have not been broken. Mr Gromyko would even have visited Islamabad if Pakistani officials had not discouraged him from so doing.

"Dialogue" with Moscow is being pursued through third countries (Cuba, Algeria) and even directly through diplomatic channels. "We are trying to persuade the USSR to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan," the Pakistani head of state said, but he refuses any contact with Kabul before this withdrawal has taken place. [paragraph continues]

However, although this was why he rejected the recent Afghan proposal Pakistan might think that this proposal nonetheless deserves consideration since the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops--and hence the question of the security of its borders--is apparently linked with the question of the "interference" attributed to Pakistan.

In March Pakistan announced that it wanted to continue to have "proper" relations with the USSR and, in fact, economic cooperation is continuing. However the "Soviet threat" has thrown Pakistan back into China's arms and is leading the Islamic community to give it exceptionally strong political support.

The conservative Muslim countries' financial and military support for the Afghan liberation movements--implicitly decided by the Islamic Conference in January--now seems to be becoming effective although the precondition for this support--the rebel movements' unity--has not been fully achieved. Mr Sayyaf, the new leader of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, formed at the last Islamic conference has visited some Gulf states, especially the United Arab Emirates. Furthermore Mr as-Sadat said in Washington that his country's aid is no secret and that it will continue "until the Afghans liberate their country."

At the same time the Kabul regime is trying to regain some of the ground it has lost in relations with the Muslim countries. Foreign Minister Dost has visited the countries which did not join the condemnation of the USSR--notably Syria and Libya. The Karmal government has asked that these countries and the PLO should advocate Afghanistan's reintegration into the Islamic Conference.

Finally, many Western and nonaligned countries thought that India could play a role in a settlement because it maintains close ties with the USSR. For several weeks New Delhi has been the crossroads of intensive diplomatic activity. However the Indians have had to accept that in this affair they have very limited influence on Moscow. Mrs Gandhi has notably suggested to Mr Gromyko that Moscow should make "some overtures which would have enabled the nonaligned countries to put forward specific proposals."

India, which is skeptical about the nonaligned countries' effectiveness in this affair, dismisses both the superpowers and, as it did during Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to New Delhi in January, condemns both the "interventions" (Soviet) and "interference" (American) in southern Asia. "Although the Soviets are long standing friends," an Indian official told us, "they cannot be our friends to the detriment of our national interests." Furthermore India will not supply wheat to the USSR, if only because its own stocks are low.

Indeed the Indian leaders were deeply shocked by the invasion of Afghanistan and by the fact that so long passed without the Soviets giving any indications as to their intentions. They would have liked to know when they would envisage withdrawing their troops and what precise guarantees they are demanding. However after the USSR ambassador to New Delhi had said that India could play a "vital role" in a settlement, Moscow curbed these efforts.

Therefore the Soviet Afghan expedition and India's vain attempt at mediation have very important diplomatic consequences on the Subcontinent. On the one hand, the process of normalizing Indian-Pakistani relations has been speeded up by it. Beijing is strongly encouraging this and at the same time is starting a rapprochement with New Delhi.

On the other hand, the United States has just announced that it is going to continue its enriched uranium supplies. The U.S. administration is taking advantage of Indian disenchantment with the Soviets to win back the favors of a difficult partner at the very time when New Delhi seemed to want to rely on the USSR for its nuclear program. Will Washington's decision not encourage Pakistan to go ahead in this sphere too?

The Sino-Indian thaw had begun several years ago. However the meeting between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Hua Guofeng in Belgrade was not fortuitous. The two leaders agreed to meet again soon "in order to settle disputes between the two countries" which will probably take a long time. However Mr Hua Guofeng apparently said that China is "more prepared than ever" to improve its relations with India. This is certainly not a change of alliance but a considerable development. Moscow will not have failed to appreciate its significance....

IRANIAN DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA TO DISCUSS TRADE

BK051250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran are to discuss trade and economic relations between the two countries in New Delhi next week. A high-level Iranian delegation led by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr is coming to this country at the invitation of Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee for this purpose.

AFGHAN ARMY DOCTORS ARRIVE IN NEW DELHI FOR TRAINING

BK051500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 June (AFP)--Four Afghan Army doctors, including two women arrived here today for special training in India. The doctors, all of lieutenant rank, arrived by the Ariana Afghan Airlines flight from Kabul. They will be attached with various Indian Army medial units for advance training. Travellers arriving by the same flight said that Kabul continued to be calm, but tense.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Distrubed Area Designation Extended

BK060320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Assam government has extended from today the period notifying the entire state as a disturbed area for 2 more months. A notification issued in Gauhati says that the step became necessary to take adequate provision for suppression of disorder and maintenance of public order amidst factors threatening the security and integrity of the state.

Meanwhile the advisory board has recommended the release of 16 more persons held under the preventive detention ordinance and confirmed the cases against three. Adviser to the Governor K. Ramamurthy told newsmen in Gauhati that the advisory board has so far reviewed the cases of 89 persons. Of them, 62 were released. Principal adviser to the governor H.C. Sarin, yesterday visited some worst-affected areas in the Goalpara district. He made an on-the-spot study and reviewed the law and order situation to restore confidence among the people.

Spokesman Denies Report on Assam

BK051252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi has denied reports in a section of the press today that a formula envisaging detection and disfranchisement of foreigners who came to Assam between 1951 and 1977 and summary deportation of those who entered the state after 1977 has been mooted to solve the Assam problem. The spokesman said the Home Ministry has had no contact with anybody in this regard.

Demonstrations in Shillong

BK051622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In Shillong, the police resorted to a mild lathi charge this afternoon to disperse demonstrators who had gathered near a local bank in violation of prohibitory orders. The demonstration was in connection with the foreign nationals issue. Some demonstrators were injured and they were given treatment in a local hospital. Official sources said that the situation is under control.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK061624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 June (AFP)--At least 36 students, mostly girls, were injured in Shillong, capital of the northeastern state of Meghalaya, today when police and para-military Central Reserve Police (CRP) used teargas and batons to disperse students demonstrating on the foreign national issue. The injured included 23 girls, eight of them were hospitalised in serious condition, reports reaching here said.

The demonstration was held in response to a call given by the Meghalaya students' union in alleged violation of prohibitory orders, protesting against "police atrocities" and "repressive measures" of the government connected with the agitation against "illegal" immigrants mostly from Bangladesh and Nepal. The agitation now continuing in several other states in the frontier region, besides Meghalaya, originated in Assam about nine months ago. Nine of the demonstrators were taken into custody for indulging in stone throwing, the reports said.

EXILED TIBETAN EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING

BK031107 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 3 Jun (AFP)--A six-member exiled Tibetan delegation led by the dalai lama's younger sister Mrs Pema Gyalpo quietly left for Beijing en route to Tibet on Sunday, Indian Foreign Office sources confirmed today.

The delegation consisting of Tibetan educationists will stay in Beijing for about a week before starting their four-month tour of Tibet.

Mrs Gyalpo, who fled Tibet with the dalai lama in 1959 is the director of the Tibetan school complex in Dharamsala, north India.

This is the third delegation sent by the 44-year-old dalai lama who has now practically abandoned his "struggle" to "free his motherland from the Chinese" and instead is making efforts for a rapprochement with the new Chinese leadership.

A fourth delegation comprising of Buddhist lamas and two officials of the Tibetan government in exile will leave for Tibet sometime later this month.

The education delegation, besides probing the conditions in Tibet, will also discuss with the Chinese authorities the possibilities of sending exiled Tibetan teachers to teach in schools in Tibet.

BRIEFS

AID TO BHUTAN--India is to give Bhutan financial assistance of over 150 million rupees for implementing its annual development plan for the current year. An agreement to this effect was signed in Bhutanese capital Thimpu between an Indian delegation led by Joint Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry A.N. Ram and Secretary of Bhutan Planning Commission (Dahshulam Panjole). Bhutan has embarked on its fourth 5-year plan from the present financial year. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 May 80 BK]

PRESS COMMENTS ON INDIA-USSR ARMS ACCORD, FOREIGN ISSUES

BK041335 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 80 p 7

["Gleanings From Urdu Press" column]

[Excerpts] According to an agreement signed recently between India and the Soviet Union, the latter will sell arms worth 1,600 million rupees to India. Newspaper reports said New Delhi has decided to equip all the three branches of its armed forces with the latest weapons in view of the changing regional situation. In the past few weeks, India has struck deals with some Western countries for the purchase of 14,000 million rupees worth of armaments. In short, New Delhi is securing arms from all possible sources and by all possible means.

It is surprising that two super powers do not let their rivalry in other fields affect India's arms requirements. It appears that both powers have decided to arm India notwithstanding fears expressed by India's smaller neighbours. The "changing regional situation" mentioned in the India-Soviet arms pact could only be Soviet intervetion in Afghanistan. If Pakistan, which is more affected by this situation, expresses legitimate concerns over such intervention and looks to her allies for her arms requirements, India raises a big noise, alleging that arms supply to Pakistan would off-set the military balance in the region. India's latest attempt to become a big power supports apprehensions that it wants to assume the role of a mini super power in the region in order to establish its hegemony in the region. India produces 85 percent of her military requirements and her capability to produce arms is rising rapidly. The Pakistan Government must be aware of the military preparations by India. The question is, what steps are being taken to counter the threats to the security of Pakistan created by the presence of the forces of two major countries equipped with modern weapons on both sides of Pakistan.--HURRIYET, Karachi, May 30.

It has been reported that on the eve of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad, the embassy of a big country in Pakistan attempted to circulate books and pamphlets among the delegates which contained matter against the interests of Pakistan. The report is not surprising. We had earlier written in these columns that despite non-recognition of the Karmal's government by Pakistan, its diplomatic missions are freely indulging in nefarious activities. Some other communist and capitalist countries' missions in Pakistan are openly distributing literature which undermines the national ideology and our concept of life. These missions and cultural centres attached to them are busy mentally corrupting our younger generation. Spokesmen and advocates of alien thoughts and concepts are being made from among them. Now, when steps are being taken to follow an independent foreign policy, it is necessary to check such activities of the foreign missions in Pakistan which are dividing our people in international matters. The division of left and right among our people is creating disciples of Carter and Brezhnev, and damaging the separate identity of Muslims.

We write with absolute authority that some big powers missions in Pakistan are spening money like water purchasing students and younger people, holding book fairs in academic institutions and distributing books free and paying agents for distributing secret pamphlets, writing slogans on walls and spreading rumours. Why doesn't the government take action to safeguard its people from the misleading literature of foreign missions? Are Pakistani missions in communist countries allowed to distribute literature propagating the country's ideology? If not then why the friendship house in Pakistan is allowed to spread its ideological venom? If there is censor on the national publications, why isn't there one on such foreign publications? We once again demand that the Afghan missions and Soviet and American cultural centres in Pakistan should be closed down forthwith.--JASARAT, Karachi, May 28.

SRI LANKA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE

BK041722 Hong Kong AFP in English 1701 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo, 4 Jun (AFP)--Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec called on Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene here today and had informal discussions. The Yugoslav minister who arrived here last night on a three-day visit will have official talks tomorrow with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed. The two ministers will discuss bilateral relations, international issues and matters concerning the non-aligned movement, official sources said.

TRADE UNIONS TO DEMONSTRATE SOLIDARITY WITH GOVERNMENT

BK041336 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Trade unions supporting the government will engage in peaceful picketing and hold a lunch-hour meeting to express solidarity with the government tomorrow. President Jayewardene told a government parliamentary group meeting yesterday that certain trade unions of opposition parties are planning a campaign to stop work, picket and hold a meeting during lunch interval tomorrow to show opposition to the government. He said that the picketing by a trade union supporting the government will be peaceful and if there is a breach of peace, the police will stop picketing on both sides.

President Jayewardene urged the MP's to be vigilant regarding campaigns by the opposition parties in their electorates. The government learned that they planned to hoist a black flag and shut down workshops tomorrow. The need for MP's to act with restraint was emphasized. The president said he, the prime minister and the cabinet were proud of the MP's. In his entire political career he had not worked with such a group who are disciplined and hardworking.

Rival Trade Unions Demonstrate

BK051553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo 5 June (AFP)--Thousands of workers belonging to rival trade unions staged demonstrations outside their work places during the lunch interval today. Ten persons were injured in two separate clashes between rival demonstrators in the heart of Colombo city police said. Armed police guarded strategic points and patrolled the streets while riot squads and armed services personnel stood by as the trade unionists picketed carrying placards.

Opposition trade unions including those belonging to Marxist parties and the Freedom Party of former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike demonstrated in protest against the rising cost of living, alleged repressive laws, corruption and waste of public resources. Pro-government trade unions staged counter-demonstrations praising President J.R. Jayewardene and his government.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKA ELECTED TO COUNCIL--Sri Lanka has been elected a member of the intergovernment council for coordination of information among nonaligned countries. The next meeting of the council will be held in Baghdad on 5 June. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80 BK]

UN ENVOY REPORTEDLY GIVEN 'ASSURANCES' ON HOSTAGES' RELEASE

LD060850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran--A special UN envoy appears to be on the verge of reaching agreement with the Government of the Islamic Iranian Revolution to end the 7-month crisis of the American hostages.

Sources close to Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, a member of the international committee set up by the United Nations to solve the American-Iranian crisis, said that he has received new assurances from President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh that the 53 hostages will be released provided that the committee, in the report which it prepares, strongly condemns the United States and the deposed shah for the policies they pursued in Iran. The sources added that the contents of the report were the topic of talks which Dr ad-Dawudi held with Qotbzadeh yesterday.

When asked to comment on this meeting, a UN official replied: You can expect an important announcement in the near future. The committee will achieve a great success. He added that the UN envoy had made great efforts to solve the crisis in accordance with conditions acceptable to Iran.

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Soviet Delegation Leader's Interview

LD051013 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 3 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[BAMDAD interview on 2 June, presumably in Tehran, with Prof Yevgeniy Sergeyev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Tehran International Conference: "A Plan Is Ready for the Soviet Forces' Withdrawal From Afghanistan"]

[Text] In an interview with BAMDAD yesterday, Prof Ye. Sergeyev, chairman of the Soviet society for cultural ties with Iran and head of the Soviet delegation participating in the international conference investigating American interference in Iran, gave his views on the Iranian revolution and also on American interference in Iran.

He said: "Since we are a social and not a political group, by participating in this conference we shall be once again declaring our total support for Iran's Islamic Revolution. In doing so we strongly condemn America's antipopular acts and plots against Iran's people. We are prepared to give any assistance of a social nature to the Iranian people and revolution."

[Question] What do you mean by social assistance?

[Answer] Within the framework of our cultural relations with other countries and also the committee for solidarity with Asian and African countries, we have a permanent duty to publicize advances made in those countries. This is a task which has been widely accomplished in our country since the beginning of Iran's Islamic Revolution. In our country, the advances made by the Islamic Republic of Iran and the people's struggles have been clearly explained and clarified, and Iranian-Soviet cultural relations organizations have tried to inform other countries' peoples, particularly in Africa and Asia, of the gains of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

We held a splendid celebration in the Soviet Union to mark the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foundation. Similarly, ceremonies were held to mark Iranian New Year and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of friendly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. A large number of Soviet people and Iran's ambassador in that country were present at these ceremonies, and there were speeches in which we tried in the best possible manner to explain the Iranian nation's popular, Islamic Revolution.

I do not suppose that this is our only duty, and we pursue other activities to promote cultural programs. We also try to strengthen truly friendly relations between our country and other countries.

[Question] After your return to the Soviet Union, what will you do to explain the Iranian revolution in the best possible way?

[Answer] Immediately on returning to the Soviet Union, we shall request the convening of a general meeting of the Soviet society for cultural ties with Iran and also of the committee for solidarity with Asian and African countries and will give our comrades details of all the work of this conference. Of course, the resolution to be issued at the end of the conference will be very important for us. Discussions and talks which have taken place here concerning the documents and evidence relating to American interference will be widely publicized in Soviet public circles. [Answer ends]

A question was asked on the Soviet social, political and cultural circles' judgement of America's military intervention and crimes in Iran.

[Answer] We have already given our views on America's crimes and interference, and we now strongly condemn America's economic sanctions against and military intervention in Iran. We consider the U.S. Navy deployment in Persian Gulf water a threat against the interests of the region's countries and Iran's Islamic Revolution and, as we have declared previously, we condemn it.

This is not my personal view but the judgment of all the Soviet people on America's tyranny and interference in Iran.

[Question] Holding such views, you must be opposed to and you must condemn any sort of aggression. What is your view of the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops?

[Answer] You may not be sufficiently informed on this matter, so I will put you in the picture. There are at present a number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan; this action took place solely at the request of the Afghan Government and can in no way be called an act of aggression since, apart from anything else, it took place following the signing of a mutual military and friendship treaty [as published] between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has said several times that, whenever the Afghanistan Government wants us to withdraw our forces from that country, we shall certainly do so. Of course, there is propaganda and we are misreported in connection with this matter. In general, reports reaching Iran from Afghanistan are incorrect.

[Question] You say that Soviet troops were deployed in that country at the Afghan Government's request. This was at a time when the Afghan Government had been overthrown in a coup d'etat which, it is said, was effected by Soviet troops. What is your view of this?

[Answer] I know that in reality this is not how it was. If you would like to know more about Soviet action and obtain better information on this subject, you should refer to the representatives of the Soviet political authorities; I am merely a member of a social organ, and I may say something wrong, since this is not my field. In general, I have not gone very deeply into these affairs.

[Question] In your view, when will the Soviet Union leave Afghanistan?

[Answer] As you know, the Afghan Government has presented a plan to solve the Afghanistan crisis involving the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country's territory, and this plan has been agreed to by the Soviet Government. At all events, this matter depends on the implementation of the plan and the political authorities' views in the two countries--Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Deputy Highlights Conference

LD051952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Ahmad Salamatyan, the Esfahan deputy to the Islamic consultative assembly, today announced that the results of the conference to review U.S. crimes up to now have been satisfactory. Salamatyan said: The fact that Iran's invitation was accepted by more than 7 organisations and recognized international groups and is attended by 350 representatives from 54 countries at a time when the United States is using all its might to prevent this conference from being held is a great victory.

Mr Salamatyan added: It can be claimed that this conference is unprecedented in the history of international conferences as regards variety, the number of participants and its organisation. It has a special quality. The acceptance of participants' requests to meet the imam and the speeches made by the leader of the revolution explaining the positions adopted by the Islamic Revolution of Iran and exposing the crimes committed by the United States are additional highlights of the conference. Salamatyan stated that the conference would probably conclude its work by passing a resolution.

PLO Representative Speech

JN051015 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text of the 4 June speech by 'Izzat 'Abd ar-Rabb, representative of the PLO delegation to the Tehran international conference--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Chairman, sisters and brothers, I would like to extend the greetings of the revolution to you. Today it is Iran's turn and tomorrow it will be Palestine's. Indeed, the Islamic Revolution in Iran has been victorious and has bestowed a new glory and a straight course on the Muslims, the oppressed and the subservient.

The Islamic Revolution in Iran has affected all aspects of the lives of the heroic Iranian people and has transformed Iran from a state which was completely subservient to the United States into one which has achieved complete independence under the leadership of His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Musavi Khomeyni, the imam of Iran and Palestine, may God keep his shadow.

Today's Iran is living in a stage of transformation--from prerevolution society to a postrevolution society. Indeed, the tyrant United States is observing such a change with great apprehension and is instigating problems for Iran by inciting internal sedition, carrying out political assassinations and working to fragment Iran's unity. Indeed, in an attempt to divert the Islamic Revolution in Iran from completing this stage of its transformation and becoming a firm base for confronting U.S. imperialism, Kissinger said: I will make Iran into statelets, another Lebanon.

Following the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the United States began to fumble. It is continuously attempting to return to Iran and return it to the U.S. fold. Accordingly, it adopted the deposed shah and, from the first day of the revolution's success, it decided on military intervention in Iran and is still working in accordance with this premise. Thus, the U.S. Embassy in Tehran played an active role by instigating agents, plotting against the revolution and inciting sedition in an attempt to assume the previous role, which it played upon the return of the deposed shah following Mossadeq's revolution.

This embassy posed a great threat to the Islamic Revolution. Thus, the students decided to defend Iran and ward off the threats against it in the way they deemed suitable. Indeed, what the students did in the U.S. Embassy was (?protest) against and contain the evil U.S. policy. The imperialist United States does not need a justification for its intervention in Iran. [Words indistinct] naval blockade, froze the Iranian assets in the U.S. banks, imposed an economic boycott on Iran and completed these measures with the abortive military operation. Indeed, the United States is still thinking of repeating the armed attack, as Carter himself stated. However, the Muslim Iranian people, under their brave leadership, will continue to confront the big challenge. All the people are called on to defend the revolution and homeland. Thus, if the Americans are thinking of returning to Iran, they will not leave it alive.

The Palestinian revolution clearly declared its stand; namely, to fight on the side of the Islamic Revolution in Iran against any U.S. intervention. Indeed, we consider this a duty of which we are proud.

The United States is behind all the evils and catastrophes that have befallen our people. The United States is adopting a hostile stand on the Palestinian issue and violating the principles of the international community which unanimously supported our Palestinian people's legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who are fighting the tyrant occupiers unarmed.

Iran is firmly confronting the U.S. intervention in all its forms and supporting the Iranian revolution is a humanitarian duty.

Yes, the Islamic Revolution in Iran was victorious; however, the shah escaped, leaving behind the traces of his crimes, which give blatant proof of his tyranny. The Iranian brothers have submitted documents against the traitorous shah and on the U.S. intervention in Iran. We trust that all the peace-loving peoples who believe in justice and freedom will support the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Indeed, the heroic Egyptian people support the steadfast Iranian people and the day will come when both As-Sadat and the shah will be tried.

I would like to submit to your gracious conference the following proposals:

1. Wage a comprehensive campaign in all parts of the world against the U.S. intervention in Iran, apply pressure on the United States to recognize the right of the heroic Iranian people to determine their fate and the future they see fit under the Islamic Revolution and strongly denounce such intervention;

2. Apply pressure on the various states and those subservient to U.S. hegemony so that these states would not (?agree) boycott against Iran;

3. Form an international front, including various progressive and liberal elements and all the friends in the world, in order to support the Islamic Revolution in Iran and create a world public opinion supporting this revolution;

4. Work to give all the aid needed by Iran to strengthen and bolster its steadfastness and confrontation of the U.S. imperialism;

5. Declare the whole Middle East region a neutral region, which is building itself, determining its fate and future and maintaining the national independence of its states;

6. Withdraw the U.S. forces from the gulf and Oman regions and put an end to U.S. threats of military intervention in Iran and occupation of the gulf.

May the innocent martyrs have their share of glory and immortality. Long live the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Long live the Palestinian revolution. Today it is Iran's turn and tomorrow it will be Palestine's turn. The revolution will continue until victory is finally achieved.

Students Meet With U.S. Delegates

NC051456 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 5 (AFP)--Two American clergymen have had a one-hour meeting with Iranian militants inside the occupied U.S. Embassy here, one of them revealed today.

The Rev. John Walsh said he was invited inside the embassy with the Rev. Charles Kimball, both members of the American delegation attending the conference on U.S. intervention in Iran.

He said they handed more than 20 letters for some of the estimated 53 hostages from their families during their meeting in a building near the embassy gates yesterday.

Tehran on Clark's Trip

LD052008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Now, please pay attention to tonight's commentary on Ramsey Clark's trip to Iran.

Today, Henry Kissinger made some remarks about Ramsey Clark's trip to Iran and his participation in the international conference to investigate American's interferences in Iran which are worth hearing. Kissinger, who was being interviewed in New York by a UPI correspondent, strongly criticized Ramsey Clark, the former American attorney general, for the comments he had made at the conference, and said: Clark should be ashamed for saying that Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger should be held hostage in Tehran in place of the American hostages. He added: It is disgusting that a prominent American personality should speak about American imperialism in a country where 53 innocent Americans are being held hostage, and even propose that two other Americans should also be held hostage while America does not see any reason to apologize to Iran.

When Ramsey Clark ignored all of Carter's ridiculous regulations intended to prevent Americans from traveling to Iran and attended the Tehran conference, nearly everyone believed that this trip was prearranged and that Ramsey Clark had come to Tehran to engage in a phoney war so that he could say that he had willingly accepted all of Carter's punishments in order to defend the rights of the oppressed Iranian nation.

Of course, the majority of the Iranians did not believe the contents of Clark's speech at the conference and they were nearly certain that his remarks would never reach the ears of the American public, because they believed that the main reason for Ramsey Clark's trip to Iran was to have discussions during the conference with different people so that he might obtain some firsthand information from Iranian leaders and directly convey it to the White House.

However, immediately after the attacks by various American officials against Ramsey Clark and when he was threatened with imprisonment and fines, the situation changed and some gullible individuals were ashamed of their hasty judgement and thought that Clark might have really turned his back on America's policies toward Iran because he so welcomed all kinds of punishments and had accepted the wrath and anger of the gods in the White House for the sake of the wrongs inflicted upon the Iranians.

Views concerning Ramsey Clark's innocence or guilt were proposed by some and opposed by others until Henry Kissinger talked about Clark today. Kissinger, this standard bearer of the great satan, strongly attacked the former American attorney general for his despicable remarks at the Tehran conference and the shame he brought to America.

While we consider the furious remarks of certain persons like Kissinger concerning Clark and compare them with numerous reports by foreign news agencies from Tehran saying that Ramsey Clark is busy having discussions in order to find a solution to freeing the hostages, we suddenly remember an event during World War II. The hero of that event, instead of Ramsey Clark, was a person named Rudolph Hess. One day in June 1941, during the height of the Battle of Britain, news of the disappearance of Rudolph Hess, Hitler's deputy, shook the world. German newspapers wrote that Hess was suffering from momentary insanity and that he had stolen one of the German air force planes and that it was not clear to which city he had flown. Two days later it was reported that Hess was in England, having parachuted onto British soil, and that he had requested a meeting with Churchill. At that time, the German newspapers accused him of treason and treachery, in addition to insanity. Hardly a day passed when the German propaganda organs did not use some vile language against him.

In England, Rudolph Hess went to see Churchill and while expressing his disgust at Hitler's policies, asked the British to remember Hitler's madness while fighting against the Germans and to show mercy to the Germans and not to unite with Hitler's enemies. It was later revealed that all this was a clever scenario devised by Goebbels, Hitler's minister for propaganda, to deceive world public opinion for a long time and present his spy to the British as a peace-loving person. Of course, we know Hess's fate: After 40 years he is still in an Allied prison.

We hope the officials of the Islamic republic have not forgotten the story of Rudolph Hess's flight and that they will not be deceived by American propaganda organs which are busy these days attacking Ramsey Clark in different ways. Today, the American Dr Goebbels [presumably Kissinger] attacked Mr Clark in a most vicious manner; but this crude attempt made us remember the story of Rudolph Hess's madness and flight, with this difference--that this American Mr Hess [presumably Clark] had previously been in Iran with the help of Mr Carter's parachutes. It seems that his new excuse cannot deceive anyone; at least not us. He will not be able to make us believe that he has really come to Iran in order to reveal America's interferences in Iran.

We will also not forget that once he was prevented from entering Iran on the decisive orders of the imam and that this White House envoy was forced to return to his master in the White House halfway through his trip.

Bani-Sadr Talk With U.S. Delegates

JN051816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday evening, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received the members of the U.S. delegation that came to Tehran to participate in the international conference on the U.S. intervention in Iran.

Speaking to the U.S. delegation under Ramsey Clark, Dr Bani-Sadr said: The issue of holding the hostages is not an irresponsible act, for it was based on calculation. The Iranian people believe that all misfortunes, backwardness and harm they have suffered are the result of the U.S. policy in Iran. Dr Bani-Sadr added: Therefore, our actions have been a reaction to a policy the United States carried out following the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The United States had a hand in all of the conspiracies and continues to play such a role at the present time. If, however, we can be certain that the United States does not intend to interfere in our affairs, it is natural that our behavior would be something other than what it is now.

Addressing the members of the U.S. delegation, Dr Bani-Sadr said: What we ask from you is that you tell the U.S. public that the Iranian people were under control for 200 years and that now they want to be assured that they will not be so in future. Trust will develop when the United States halts its interference and conspiracies in Iran.

Qotbzadeh Address

JN052135 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent at the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran has sent us the following report on the proceedings of the final session held this evening:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The international conference on U.S. crimes and violations in Iran held its final session at 1830 this evening.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, chairman of the conference, made a 45-minute speech. The foreign minister spoke at length about the stand of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in the confrontation with the United States.

Qotbzadeh alluded to the continued U.S. aggression against Iran, which has assumed various forms for more than 30 years. Touching on the hostages issue, the foreign minister explained why they have been held. He replied to the fascist information campaigns spread abroad against this revolutionary measure. He condemned all of those who moan over the state of 50 hostages while ignoring the crimes, massacres, famine and oppression to which tens of thousands of the world's people are subjected.

He said that the foreign information media, which have put themselves in service to the imperialist forces, always supported the traitorous shah and used to receive bribes from him. These media are now trying to distort the Islamic Revolution by defending the hostages cause, in order to serve the interests of that superpower which is daily flouting international law, dispatching its fleets around the world to threaten the peoples' security and independence and threatening to pounce upon them should they attempt to move.

The foreign minister said that the United States has never honored international law. The United States received the deposed shah not for humanitarian reasons as it claimed, nor because he needed treatment, but for covert reasons. When the traitorous shah arrived in the United States, the imperialist regime there and prominent figures such as Kissinger and Rockefeller held a meeting to draft the conspiratorial plan against the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic regime in Iran.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh explained the stand of the foreign countries' information media on Iran over the last 30 years. He added: Where were these countries and information media when our people were subjected to torture, killing and starvation? Where were these countries and media and the world's conscience when well over 35,000 persons were brutishly deported by the fascist regime in Iraq? They evicted them from Iraq to Iran, barefooted and starving. The Iraqi regime plundered their money and properties. How many of you have written even one line about this tragedy?

The foreign minister noted that the industrial countries say that international law is endangered. We ask: Where were these countries during the past 17 years, when the extraordinary courts used to contradict the simplest international law and norms in Iran? These courts were imposed by the shah in order to protect U.S. imperialist interests. The judiciary organs could not bring any American to trial if he committed a crime in Iran.

Qotbzadeh added that for 25 years the Americans carried out acts of espionage and oppression against our people. They tortured us, starved us and plundered our wealth. The entire world said nothing about this.

Today, they are weeping over international law because of 50 hostages who are in excellent condition. How come international law is now being honored so unexpectedly by the superpowers and by those climbing aboard their wagon? How come they are now thinking of international law and the International Court of Justice in The Hague and are adopting resolutions condemning the revolution in Iran?

Qotbzadeh said: Had we held 50 Pakistanis hostage, would anyone move to ask for their release? He asked: What has the United States done to the world's conscience and how it has distorted this conscience? Why has no one said no to the United States? We wish to tell it no for the first time, because there is no difference among an American, an African, a Spaniard, an Arab or a Turk. There is no difference between American and non-American.

Qotbzadeh then spoke at length about the connections between the hostages issue and the U.S. elections and imperialist showmanship. He explained that Carter's objective is not actually the 50 hostages, but to win the elctions.

He said: Our problem with the United States is one of concept and not one of form or substance. We have tried to solve the hostages issue in an honorable and just way, but the Americans always want to be the masters. We reject anyone as our master.

Qotbzadeh asserted that Iran will stand fast in the face of all pressures. He recalled the imam's statement yesterday that, "if need be, we will use animals for our transportation." Let the Americans and their allies do whatever they like and let them impose an economic blockade, we will neither submit or surrender and will defend our revolution, dignity and our security, even if this costs our lives.

The foreign minister explained the Islamic Revolution's objective behind its request for the return of the traitorous shah. He said: We do not want him in order to kill him.

We want him in order to show the world all of the facts, through his trial. We want to expose the faces of the United States and its allies. We also want to awaken the world's conscience. Qotbzadeh said that Iran has continued to pay for the U.S. elections for 25 years. But we will not pay this time. He pointed out that the U.S. Republican Party is also deeply involved in the plot against Iran. He said: We will not surrender to the U.S. policy games and to those of the U.S. elections. Qotbzadeh strongly attacked the Soviet military intervention in Pakistan [as heard]. He said that our defense of the Afghan problem is equal to that of the Palestinian problem. We consider ourselves and our revolution responsible for defending the oppressed peoples. Our revolution is that of the oppressed peoples in the world. [end recording]

Conference Final Statement

LD060538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran unanimously approved the final statement of the conference, condemning the United States. Before the statement was approved, its contents were discussed for half an hour by the participating delegations. The text of the final statement of the conference is as follows:

1. The conference supports the heroic struggle for freedom of the Iranian nation, based on Islam.

2. The conference praises the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution whose martyrdom has guaranteed Iran's liberty and freedom from imperialist domination.

3. The conference strongly condemns U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran, especially during the past 27 years and after the coup d'etats that were prepared and executed by the United States and the CIA.

4. The conference decisively condemns the direct and indirect threats of the U.S. Government conspiracies and incitements against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. The conference condemns the recent U.S. aggression against Iran's territorial integrity and liberty.

6. The conference condemns the recent economic decisions against Iran, especially the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States.

7. The conference condemns the prejudiced treatment and pressure exerted by U.S. officials and organizations on Iranian subjects, especially Iranian students in the United States.

8. The conference recognizes Iran's right to compensation for the heavy material and humanitarian losses incurred by Iran as a result of U.S. actions during the past 27 years.

9. The conference recognizes the right of the people and the Islamic Republic of Iran to demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of the wealth that the Pahlavi dynasty and its collaborators have plundered from Iran.

10. The conference stresses that all quarrels between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States should be solved through peaceful means as soon as possible.

11. The conference condemns U.S. pressure on other countries to force them to participate in the sanctions against Iran, thereby threatening world peace, and asks these countries to maintain and extend their cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

12. The conference expresses its solidarity and support for the Iranian people and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and has decided to establish a special committee to keep in touch with the participants in this conference in order to harmonize their efforts towards preventing all instigations by the imperialists against the Iranian revolution.

Qotbzadeh on Conference Results

LD060549 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at the completion of the international conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, replied to questions by a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in a short interview. Mr Qotbzadeh said: [announcer read]

This was a great success for our country. Considering the numerous problems throughout the country and the problems in organizing this conference, on the whole what our people specifically wished for was fully accomplished. Mr Qotbzadeh added: I shall tell the imam of the conclusions of the conference and I am certain that it will be approved by the imam. What is important to us is that he is the people's true representative. In reply to the question "What effect, in your opinion, will the approval of the statement have on the U.S. Government?" Mr Qotbzadeh said: What we attach little importance to is the U.S. Government; the statement's importance lies more with the oppressed people of the world, on whom in my opinion it will have an effect.

Tehran Comments on Clark's Presence

LD061008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Station commentary: "Tehran's International Conference and Dependence Upon Imperialism"]

[Text] The outcome of the conference on America's crimes in Iran should, naturally, provide us with some guidelines in the direction of preventing the continuation of past conspiracies against Iran's young revolution. Tehran's international conference to investigate America's crimes in Iran was convened shortly after the United States engaged in a military attack against this country and when it openly announced that it is planning other plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The existence of such an atmosphere of conspiracy and military invasion has made the task of this conference more urgent and has endowed it with greater importance. The main task of the conference investigating America's crimes in Iran is to investigate conspiracies and treasons such as the disgraceful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953, the formation of SAVAK by the CIA, the plundering of Iran's oil reserves, the signing of colonialist treaties, the formation of military alliances, the slaughtering of innocent people and thousands of other crimes which more clearly reveal to the world the ugly face of American imperialism in Iran. Although it can have a wide repercussion throughout the world regarding what the United States has committed in Iran during the past half a century, and although this has a great value in its own right, nevertheless, to limit all the duties of the conference to investigating the past crimes of imperialism is to weaken the role of such a conference because the urgent and vital need of Iran's revolution--a need which if ignored will pose a serious threat to the Islamic Revolution and to our country--is to fight against the continuation of the plots of imperialism and the repetition of America's conspiracies.

It is precisely because of pursuing this goal that the conference should, as the result of its investigation into America's past crimes in Iran, present a practical solution in fighting against dependence upon imperialism so that Iran's infant revolution will not face the same evil fate which befell the [1906] constitutional revolution and the nationalist leaders, and so that imperialism's conspiracies and treasons are not repeated.

This warning is issued because the conference investigating America's crimes is being convened at a time when Iran's dependence upon imperialism in various fields not only has not been reduced but, according to existing statistics, has even become more severe. This is a serious danger sign which has to be seriously considered and a remedy for it found. In this connection, we find it sufficient to refer to only one example, namely, the statistics concerning the imports of animal fodder during the past 3 years. According to these statistics, during the current year about 1.85 million tons of animal and bird fodder will be imported at a price of 33 billion rials. The import of animal fodder during 1979 was about 1.2 million tons; in 1978 about 1.04 million tons; and in 1977 was less than 1 million tons. If we also consider the rapid rise in the price of animal fodder in international markets then the consequences of this dependence will present us with greater problems.

The conference investigating America's crimes in Iran not only should investigate the past crimes of imperialism in Iran. It should also evaluate the threats which American imperialism poses for Iran in the future by means of analyzing its past and present practices and then present guidelines in the fight against dependence of Iran's infant revolution upon America.

Although there is no doubting the importance of investigating America's crimes in Iran, Iran's Islamic Revolution should, as soon as possible, draw up a comprehensive program and seriously fight against the repetition of America's conspiracies.

In this connection, it is necessary to be vigilant, because what we have so far experienced concerning the open and hidden conspiracies and treacherous actions of American imperialism leaves us with no doubt that the separation [as heard] and demarkation of our relations with America should be carefully pursued, otherwise we will not be immune to its conspiracies. America's futile attempts in resorting to various political and diplomatic means in order to overcome the crisis which Iran's revolution has created for it should have created awareness for the officials of the Islamic Republic that they should not fall for anything which America is in any involved in. In this connection, the conference investigating America's crimes and the behavior of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requires explanation and clarification. Why have they [presumably the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] maintained their conciliatory attitude toward America despite their clear and tangible experiences concerning America's policies? The most glaring example, being hidden behind a halo of ambiguity, is the nature of and the reason for inviting Ramsey Clark to participate in the Tehran conference. Clark is a known CIA agent, the wheeler-dealer of the politics of American imperialism. Because the imam refused to meet him when he returned to his country from Turkey and the mission entrusted to him by the White House came to nought. The imam did not admit this pawn of imperialism and sent him back in disgrace. Is not the imam the model for our actions? Should we not follow the leader of the revolution in our actions? We hope this clear departure from the imam's guidelines, which resulted in the participation of the vilest American agent in the conference which should presumably investigate the crimes of these very people like Ramsey Clark, will be explained to the people by the officials.

Free Voice of Iran Commentary

NC052042 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The reliable newspapers the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and the Washington POST yesterday devoted their editorials to the formation of the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, headed by Ahmad Salamatyan. A few hundred representatives of parties, groups and various unions from about 50 countries of the Third World, including the PLO, the Eritrean Liberation Front, the South Philippines Liberation Organization, the POLISARIO Liberation Front, and so on, are participating in this conference.

At the last minute Mr Ramsey Clark and his 10-man gang arrived in Tehran to attend the conference at the invitation of Mr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran. Yesterday, all of them were honored to be received by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, and benefited from his sage advice.

In the margins of the formation of this conference, the Free Voice of Iran deems it necessary to recall a few important points. First, Mr Ahmad Salamatyan, head of this so-called international and in fact made-to-order conference, is a veteran agent of the intelligence service and during Khomeyni's sedition he acted as a contact between Khomeyni's gang and the BBC radio. BBC radio immediately broadcast on its Persian language programs the verbal and telephone reports by Salamatyan concerning Khomeyni's activities and the expansion of demonstrations in Tehran.

Second, we repeat that this Mr Ramsey Clark was the same special envoy of Carter who went to Khomeyni in Neauphle-Le-Chateau and announced the American Government's full support for him. Ramsey Clark was the same person who introduced Dr Yazdi, the CIA agent, as a contact to Mr Khomeyni. Ramsey Clark is the same Ramsey Clark who, after the puppet show of the hostage-taking, and with previous information that Khomeyni would not accept him, came to Turkey and set up his contacts with his agents in Tehran from there.

Now the question which arises is: How is it that, after the strong crises between America and Iran which included America's abortive attack against Iran as well as the economic and political blockade by European and American countries, Mr Ramsey Clark and his 10-man group--known as the magnificent ten--once again, at the invitation of the Islamic president of Iran himself, are given the mission of negotiating on the hostages and are even received for 1 hour by Mr Khomeyni, this veteran liar who until some time ago refused to meet any American? Again, how is it that, not having arrived yet, he condemns his country's, America's, policy in Iran and, on the other hand Mr Carter does not recognize him and threatens him with sanctions and imprisonment?

It is really very amazing. JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI newspaper writes in a recent issue that, if these American political swindlers want to fool us, they are wrong and basically the organizers of this conference should be asked: By virtue of what was Mr Ramsey Clark--this high-ranking CIA agent who is trusted by Carter--chosen from among 200 million Americans and invited to Tehran?

Dear listeners, can you see? The mourning is so great that the washer of the dead is mourning too.

Third, our dear listeners should know that Khomeyni's corrupt propaganda network is trying to present this conference as an international conference and to give it international importance. But how can a conference be called international when informed, developed and important countries--European, American and Asian--are not attending, and its main participants are nothing but a group of terrorist and unofficial organizations? Mr Bani-Sadr even tried, by sending a letter to Fidel Castro and Yasir 'Arafat, to invite countries to participate in this mockery of a conference and thus give some importance to his puppet show. But not only did Yasir 'Arafat not attend this conference--he only sent a representative--but Fidel Castro too, by sending his foreign minister to Tehran, sent a confidential message to Bani-Sadr calling on him to stop his foolishness because most of the nonaligned nations will justify America and the Islamic Republic will be disgraced. But Bani-Sadr, who is as intelligent as his adopted father, Haj Ruhollah, did not stop. By assigning Ahmad Salamatyan, his terrorist friend from Paris days, as head of the congress, he once again displayed his lack of experience in politics. The oppressed and fooled people of Iran, at a time when they have neither bread not meat, neither medicine nor health, and neither houses nor future, are waiting with perplexity for the last scene of this comedy-drama.

COVERAGE OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

Mediation Efforts Explained

LD060945 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 4.

[G.V. report: "Islamic Mediators Seeking Negotiated Solution Which Would Lead to Formation of Transitional Government"]

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the special committee set up by the recent Islamic countries' ministerial conference to try to find a negotiated solution to the Afghan crisis is due to take place in Tehran Wednesday, 4 June. Chaired by Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti, who is former Tunisian foreign minister, this committee of wise men includes only two other leading figures, Iranian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Aga Shahi. The Islamic Conference's initiative is the first to be taken by an international organization with a view to a settlement. Mr Chatti does not overestimate its chances of success but he thinks it is possible to start a process aimed at a settlement perhaps by the fall. However, the Afghan resistance movements reject this initiative; Moscow has greeted it unenthusiastically, at least officially, and PRAVDA has even denounced it: That is where the shoe pinches. Moreover, how could the Islamic Conference open a dialogue with Mr Karmal's government, installed in Kabul by the USSR, when it called on its members to break off diplomatic relations with it in January?

"We do not want a recognition [of the Kabul regime]", the Islamic Conference secretary general told us before going to Tehran. "We are going to draw up a plan of action," he explained to us, "with a view to establishing contact with the various sides in the conflict in order to try to set up a front uniting the various political factions in Afghanistan. This front, or national committee, would be called upon to envisage, with the Soviet Union's agreement, the formation of a transitional government which could negotiate the withdrawal of Soviet troops with Moscow. In another stage we could examine a draft treaty to insure stability and peace in this part of west Asia. Our goal would thereby be to provide the USSR with the security guarantees it is demanding. In view of the stances taken by each of the parties concerned, there can be no other approach."

It seems that this plan had been drawn up before Kabul put forward its proposals 14 May for a negotiated settlement with Tehran and Islamabad guaranteed by the United States and the USSR, but the two initiatives are not contradictory.

Mr Chatti thinks it could be possible to remove the obstacle of nonrecognition of the Kabul government by suggesting, for instance, a meeting with a top official from the party in power in Kabul (which would amount to the same) on "neutral" territory.

Similarly, contacts with Moscow could take place outside the USSR. All things considered, the USSR is apparently not so hostile to the Islamic Conference's approach, which does not alter its members' condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan but seeks to place the affair on the path of negotiation, which Moscow apparently finally wishes. Such an approach may have more chance of making progress than the plan for a nonaligned ministerial conference in Havana in July.

Course of Action Adopted

BK060212 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The three-member committee set up by the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference to find a solution to the Afghanistan crisis has unanimously adopted in Tehran its future course of action. The committee, comprising Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat Habib Chatti, at its second session held today, discussed its future program and course of action. It will hold its final session tomorrow.

The Pakistan foreign minister called on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in Tehran today and delivered to him a letter from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Asha Shahi also discussed with Ayatollah Khomeyni matters of mutual interest to the two countries and the Islamic world. Also present during the meeting was Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

140 Soviets Killed

JN301944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A report from the office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom says that the Afghan Muslim Mojahedin have recently blown up the gas pipeline in the Province of (?Jowzan) through which Afghan gas has been pumped to Moscow for quite some time. Thus, the export of Afghan gas to the Soviet Union has been suspended.

The report of the office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom adds that thousands of Afghan Muslim university students have participated in mammoth demonstrations against the Marxist regime in Afghanistan. They strongly repulsed the attacks of the Soviet troops.

The report further adds that a few days ago the Afghan Muslim students staged a demonstration before the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul and shouted slogans in support of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The report of the Afghan Islamic Movement's office says that a few days ago the Russian forces launched a savage attack on the (Qiyaq) Valley in the province of (Ghazzin), and bombed it, killing hundreds of women and children who were unable to escape. As a result of this attack, the Afghan Muslim mojahedin managed to kill 140 Russian soldiers and to capture 30 others. They also destroyed 17 tanks and seized 3 other tanks. Furthermore, three helicopters were shot down.

The enemy forces were equipped with 50 tanks and 8 helicopters, as well as other military guns and materiel.

Government Troops Join Rebels

JN311825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Movement has announced that some 4,000 officers and NCO's of the Afghan Government forces who oppose the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan joined the revolutionaries with all their arms and ammunition during the last week.

The movement, which is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said in a statement it issued in this regard that the weapons which were handed over to the Afghan mojahedin included several tanks, armored vehicles, transport vehicles, and some several thousand heavy and light weapons.

The Afghan revolutionaries said that they have regained control over parts of two areas which [words indistinct] earlier. The operations in these areas resulted in many deaths on both sides.

Rebels Reportedly Capture Bamian

JN010651 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Reports in New Delhi from Kabul mention that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin captured Bamian Province when an Afghan Army strike force rebelled.

A well-informed source has mentioned that the Afghan mojahedin killed a group of political advisers belonging to the [name indistinct] party, which supports head of the Afghan regime of Babrak Karmal. This took place with the help of the officers and soldiers of the strike force.

The reports also mention that the governor of the province, the police director and the army's commander in Bamian were killed and that the mojahedin seized quantities of automatic weapons, tanks and armored cars.

The source added that last week the Soviet forces tried in vain to recapture Bamian Province by carrying out land and air raids.

It is well-known that the Bamian area has been the scene of fierce battles between the mojahedin and government and Soviet forces since April 1978, when a Marxist regime came to power in Afghanistan.

Jalalabad Mayor Killed

JN020730 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin announced yesterday that they attacked a Soviet convoy consisting of armored vehicles. The mojahedin used bombs and antitank mines in the attack. They also said that they killed the mayor of Jalalabad and nearly 30 communist officials during an attack on the government forces in the city.

The Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan announced in Peshawar that 3 weeks ago, Afghan mojahedin attacked a Soviet military convoy on the road leading to Jalalabad and succeeded in destroying 10 tanks and 15 military vehicles and in killing more than 200 Soviet soldiers.

The Muslim revolutionaries said that the aforementioned road was closed for 36 hours as a result of the fighting which took place there between the two sides.

Fighting in Farah Province

JN051843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic society's representative reports from Farah Province in Afghanistan that the society's mojahedin waged a fierce battle against the Afghan Government forces 2 days ago. The battle, which lasted more than 4 hours, ended with the surrender of all of the government forces' officers and soldiers, the death of seven communists and the seizure of large quantities of weapons, while two of the Afghan mojahedin were martyred.

The report adds that following this battle, the Afghan Muslim mojahedin attacked the (Qal'at Ka) district office. At the end of an 8-hour battle, the mojahedin succeeded in surrounding the district office and killing two members of the (Persia) Party while 25 government soldiers joined the ranks of the Afghan Muslim mojahedin.

The report confirms that the revolutionaries seized a large quantity of weapons and ammunitions during this battle.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI ATTACKS ON QASR-E SHIRIN

LD052134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from our colleagues in Kermanshah, sporadic clashes are still occurring in various border regions of the town of Qasr-e Shirin and the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Ba'th Party are continuing to attack border regions every so often. Last night the attacking Iraqi forces opened fire with heavy weapons on various border regions in Sumar district in the town of Qasr-e Shirin, but the military and security forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in these regions valiantly returned their fire.

In addition, an official of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the town of Qasr-e Shirin has announced: Last night the situation was calm in the town of Qasr-e Shirin. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, at 0100 today Iraqi Ba'thist forces attacked the border posts of (Salman Koshteh), (Kapa-Shirgah) and Setapan with artillery and heavy weapons fire. The border forces of the state of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EMBASSY BOMB EXPLOSION IN KUWAIT

JN041929 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the incident of the bomb explosion in the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The agents of imperialism and world Zionism, in collusion with the Iraqi Ba'th and upon orders from crazy Saddam, threw explosive material at the Iranian Embassy building and the ambassador's office in Kuwait this afternoon. The incident led to the collapse of the wall and door of the radio room. The glass of the ambassador's room and that of another room [words indistinct] 3 km was shattered.

Fortunately, the incident did not lead to any casualties. The embassy staffers immediately informed the Kuwaiti police about the incident. The police stopped traffic in front of the embassy and began investigations.

It will be noted that the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait is at present in Tehran, participating in the international conference investigating the U.S. intervention in Iran.

Bombing Condemned

LD042106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that at 1530 today, the hands of U.S. imperialism once again appeared in the form of an Iraqi Ba'th mercenary attack on the ambassador's office at the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait. As a result of a handgrenade explosion at the embassy, the wall of the ambassador's office was pierced and windows were broken. Fortunately, nobody was injured in the blast and at present traffic is banned from the street in front of the embassy and the incident is being investigated. The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait was not present at the scene of the blast. He is presently in Tehran taking part in the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES OLYMPICS, ARMS FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD041149 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Jun 80 p 4

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Iran Arms Pledged to Afghans If Russia Fails To Withdraw"]

[Text] Iran would be willing to supply arms to Afghan insurgents if Russia refuses to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister confirmed yesterday.

When I asked him yesterday whether he had been correctly reported on the subject by a Tehran newspaper, Mr Qotbzadeh replied emphatically: "Yes, and I maintain my position."

Mr Qotbzadeh disclosed there has been much heartsearching before Iran decided not to attend the Moscow Olympics.

Explaining why he would have preferred Iran to have taken part, he said it would have provided an excellent opportunity for expressing solidarity with "our Afghan brothers."

Iranian athletes could have taken pamphlets and other literature for distribution in Moscow. They would have delivered speeches about Afghanistan and given any medals they won to the Afghan insurgents.

Each time the Iranian flag went up at Moscow, the Afghan flag would have been hoisted with it, said Mr Qotbzadeh, who obviously has a high opinion of the prowess of his country's athletes. "But I was absent from the Revolutionary Council when this question was discussed," he added.

The decision to boycott the Olympics was taken at a joint meeting of the Revolutionary Council and the Iranian Cabinet.

The question was discussed again by the Revolutionary Council, which decided to consult the Afghan insurgents who came down against Iranian participation.

The Islamabad conference had decided to hold Olympic games for Islamic countries at Izmir, Turkey, he added.

Asked whether he would meet Mr Ramsey Clark, the former American attorney general who is leading a 10-member American delegation to the conference, Mr Qotbzadeh said that so far 35 delegations had requested meetings with him.

He would be prepared to meet the American delegation but claimed he would not enter into negotiations about release of the hostages. But "anybody can raise the hostages issue," he added.

The Iranian Air Force commander in chief, Maj Gen Amir Bahman Bagheri, has offered his resignation after only three months in the post, it was reported by the Tehran newspaper KAYHAN, yesterday.

Major General Bagheri came under serious criticism after the American raid of April 25. Ayatollah Khalkhaki, the Islamic judge, said he should explain how American aircraft penetrated deep into Iran without being detected.

Khalkhali also criticized Bagheri for destroying abandoned American helicopters at Tabas, suggesting this had been done deliberately to destroy documents left behind by the raiding party.

On Sunday the naval chief, Rear Adm Vakili Tabatabai, was replaced by First Captain Bahram Afzali Khobijari, on president Bani-Sadr's orders.

Rear Adm Mahmud Alavi, the man Admiral Tabatabai replaced as naval chief, has gone on trial before an armed forces Islamic Revolutionary Court, charged with passing vital military information to the United States.

Admiral Alavi, the first commander in chief appointed after the revolution, is also charged with having had discussions with the U.S. military attache in Iran. He is further accused of possessing four bottles of alcohol, a quantity of opium and trying to smuggle foreign currency out of the country. Admiral Alavi was arrested on the basis of allegedly incriminating documents found in the American Embassy.

Five more Iranian drug smugglers were executed yesterday.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN SEES BRITISH INFLUENCE IN IRAN

NC052210 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today, 5 June 1980, is the 17th anniversary of the first sedition which Khomeyni started in our country. Today Khomeyni refers to the 5 June sedition as an uprising, fooling the naive, and pays the needy to march in the streets so that he can be praised as a pharaoh. But what are the facts behind 5 June, and how informed are you, our compatriots, of these facts? In our talk today we shall try to summarize for you, compatriots, the elements which created the first sedition by Khomeyni.

Until World War II, the colonialist power of Britain in the Middle East, as in many other areas of the world, was the absolute power and the decision maker in any change. At the end of the war, even though Britain was among the victors, it had received such huge blows from the Germans that it did not have the power to maintain the empire in its previous form.

Independence movements in the colonies, namely in India, and the conditions under which the Americans entered the war, had aggravated the weakening of British positions. As you know, the Americans entered the war on the side of the Allies, on the condition that after victory an open door economic policy in consumer markets would be employed so that America could sell its good in the markets of the colonies and areas under colonialist domination and acquire raw materials cheaply.

In short, anywhere there was oil America was a partner. These were the conditions under which America entered the Middle East, including Iran. America enjoyed a special position because of the free assistance it offered, development and economic cooperation, and especially because of American help in regaining dear Azarbayjan from the Russians.

With the nationalization of the oil industry and the heroic struggles of the Iranian people against Britain, America found a suitable opportunity to acquire a 55-percent partnership in Iran's oil industry through the consortium agreement. At that point Britain was actually ousted from the Iranian political scene and was replaced by the United States. But the British never accepted this development. They never agreed to this defeat and were always waiting for an opportunity to regain the former positions of the empire with the cooperation of their agents.

Who were the British agents in Iran? The British mercenaries in Iran could generally be classified into four groups. The first group was the paid politicians and journalists, such as the Davem ol-Saltanehs and the Vosuq od-Dowlehs, whose numerous treacheries were revealed during the struggles for the nationalization of the oil industry, after which they were greatly weakened and did not have the power to stand up.

The second was the Freemasons, the treacherous members of which were and continue to be the tools of British policy and the protectors of Britain's interests in Iran. As for Freemason activities in Iran and their connection with Khomeyni and his regime's officials, we shall talk about these in detail in future programs.

The third group of agents implementing British policies in Iran was some of the khans, feudalists and big landowners whose filthy face in treason against the homeland and service to the British Empire has been revealed on one occasion or other during the course of Iran's history. Examples of such British stooges, such as Shokat ol-Molk Alam in South Khorasan, Qavam ol-Molk Shirazi in Fars, and others in other parts of the country, are known to all of you.

Finally, some of the pseudoclergy have been on Britain's payroll for a long time. In this talk we shall refer to them as the fourth arm of Britain's force in Iran.

Following policies implemented by the previous regime on changing Iran's social structure, the question of land reform was brought up in 1340 [year ending 20 March 1962].

With the implementation of land reform, the power enjoyed by the khans and feudalists would be destroyed. Thus one of Britain's arms would stop functioning. The British tried, with the help of the other arm--the clergy--to save the khans and to regain their previous position in Iran. British agents and spies began to act. In order to implement this sinister plan they gathered some Qshqa'i khans, namely Khosrow Qashqa'i--who is now a delegate in the Islamic parliament and is probably claiming to be a representative of the oppressed--and a group of elements in the former regime--such as Teymur Bakhtiar, the bloodthirsty director of SAVAK--who were at loggerheads with the previous regime either because of personal differences or because of conflicts on the division of interests and power and who had been exiled abroad, as well as Khomeyni and other clergy who were on their payroll.

But why was Khomeyni chosen? First of all, Khomeyni, who is of Indian origin and whose brother still bears an Indian family name, was among the clergy who, since the days he was a religious student, received rations from the British, and under the label of "monthly tuition from the proceeds of the Indian awqaf" received monthly payments from British agents and was in constant contact with his masters.

The second reason was that Khomeyni owned more than 400,000 hectares of farmland in Khomeyn, and like all other feudalists exploited his feifs. With the declaration of the land reform and because he saw his land lost, he started opposition to the land reform program and declared that it was contrary to the Shar'.

Yes, the British Embassy in Tehran financed the 5 June disturbances and the naive people were instigated by the clergy, who fooled them by exploiting their pure religious feelings.

Despite all these plots, the land reform program, which our farmers wanted despite all its shortcomings and weak points, was finally implemented and the reactionary 5 June 1963 plot was defeated.

Teymu Bakhtiar was already abroad; Khosrow Qashqa'i also fled the country. But Khomeyni was trapped and he was to be tried and hanged. But Britain required this pawn for another day and did not want to lose him easily. Therefore a gesture by Britain brought Asodollah Alam, Nasrollah Entezam, Seyd Jalal Tehrani and General Pakravan, who could influence the shah, to intercede for him. With the help of Ayatollah Sahri'at-Madari, they saved Khomeyni from death and mediated for his exile.

The sinister British plan, which failed on 5 June 1963, was finally implemented in February 1979 with the help of the Freemason lodges of America, France and Iran, where it was headed by Ja'far Sharif-Emami, and the British servants regained the rule in Iran. It is Britain again which has power and influence in Iran now and it is Britain which is exercising its policies and greatly benefiting. That is, our oil is being taken on a 50-50 agreement--an agreement which the late Dr Mosaddeq did not accept 28 years ago, and which the shah also refused to renew in 1978. But Khomeyni's regime has exchanged such an agreement with Britain.

In the midst of all this, it is we, the Iranian people, who should not be fooled by the deceitful slogans and it is we who should not allow them to use us as a tool to implement the colonialist objectives of foreigners. The liberation forces of the Iranian people, with daily increasing organization and by leaning on you, the freedom-seeking and patriotic people of Iran who want true independence, free from any dependence, for your country, are preparing to free the pure Iranian territory from the unpalatable existence of these servants of foreigners and to hand Iran over to the Iranians.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ANNOUNCES LIBERATION STRUGGLE GOALS

TA041309 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Compatriots: On the path to our liberation struggle we pursue these goals:

1. The battle to overthrow the reactionary regime of Khomeyni and the crushing of the religious autocrats;

2. Political struggle coupled with armed struggle to lay the foundation for a nationalist, democratic, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist system based on genuine Iranian culture and traditions;

3. The endeavor to preserve the sanctity of the holy religion of Islam and the crushing of the adventurous religious groups who have made Islam the plaything of their antinational and reactionary plans;

4. Unsparing support for the rights of all ethnic and religious minorities within the framework of safeguarding national unity;

5. The struggle to secure all political and ideological freedoms;

6. Extensive and unconditional cooperation with all political and guerrilla organizations and groups who struggle to liberate Iran from the captivity of the domination of Khomeyni's self-centered regime;

7. Strong defense of Iran's culture and history against the brazen aggressions of the existing regime.

Compatriots! Join us on the path of achieving the above-mentioned goals and strive toward the path of saving the homeland!

FREE VOICE OF IRAN DENIES RUMORS OF COUP

NC051835 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners of the Free Voice of Iran: Please pay attention to this announcement.

Recently we were informed that the propaganda network of the antinational regime of Khomeyni, by publishing false reports about the liberation forces of Iran, wants to weaken the trust and faith of Iran's freedom-seeking people in this holy movement. In particular, these treacherous mercenaries have started a rumor that on 5 June the Iranian liberation army intends to attack or will attempt to carry out a military coup d'etat. Therefore, we say to the vigilant Iranian people, what kind of coup d'etat or military attack is this of which everyone--even Khomeyni's organizations--is informed beforehand? We once again announce that this rumor mongering is merely aimed at weakening the trust and faith of the zealous Iranian people in this liberation movement. Let the dear compatriots know that the day for the national uprising is very near, and it will soon be carried out by the Iranian liberation forces. The start of the final activities for the destruction of the regime of the prayer chanters will in time be announced from this voice.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH CONSTRUCTION CRUSADE CHIEFS

LD041046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] This morning members of the Central Council of the construction crusade met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting they submitted some reports about the budget of this revolutionary foundation to the imam of the nation.

CHARGE REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON LONDON EMBASSY SEIZURE

LD061010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Gholam-Ali Afruz, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, met this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic republic. Imam Khomeyni, praising the courage and bravery of Muslim brothers who were martyred or injured during the hostage-taking incident in the Iranian Embassy in London, said at the meeting:

All the attempts of our representations and embassies should be aimed at demonstrating the true and real Islam in the face of poisonous imperialist propaganda. They should try to present the real face of the Islamic republic.

After the meeting, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, speaking in a PARS interview, said: In this meeting, I submitted to the imam the report of the incident concerning the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, its reasons and the motives behind it, and the conspiracies of the American imperialism which emerged from the sleeves of the treacherous Saddam Husayn and which were carried out by the Iraqi Embassy in London.

100,000 DEMONSTRATE IN TEHRAN ON 5 JUNE ANNIVERSARY

NC051044 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, June 4, (AFP)--Tens of thousands of Iranians took to the streets today to show their hatred for the man who ruled them over nearly 40 years.

An estimated 100,000 people rallied in Tehran and similar demonstrations were being held across the country to mark the 17th anniversary of widescale rioting now seen as a turning-point in the struggle to bring down the shah.

Some saw the turnout here as disappointing--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had declared a day of national mourning for victims of the 1963 riots and urged "all the population" to join in. Tehran has a population of six million.

Fourteen columns of marchers from all parts of the capital converged on the city university. Women in chadors surged into the campus sports stadium by the west gate while men were told to enter by the east gate.

Inside, a bitter attack on repression of religious faith during the shah's regime was made by the main speaker, clergyman M.P. Hashemi Rafsanjani.

But his audience began leaving even before he finished speaking and the rally broke up without any major incident reported.

A big June 5 demonstration in the central Iranian city of Isfahan was meanwhile being watched by more than 100 delegates taking a break from the conference on American intervention in Iran, which is due to wind up tonight.

Resolution Read

LD052348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Resolution read out during Tehran demonstration to mark anniversary of 5 June uprising--recorded, reader unidentified]

[Excerpts] In His exalted name, the resolution of the ceremonies marking 5 June. The Islamic Revolution of Iran which began on 5 June now, 1 year and 4 months after its victory, in spite of all the problems and existing shortages, can claim to be the most esteemed in the history of world revolutions. No revolution was able to refer to the votes of the people themselves to establish the foundations of the regime desired by its nation, maintain freedoms without any reservations, and achieve a degree of progress in the face of sabotage operations carried out by the world devourers of east and west and their internal mercenaries.

1. The guidelines provided by our magnanimous imam during our struggles, especially since 5 June, have played the most important role in the victory of our champion and Muslim nation.

Therefore we ask the responsible officials, the Revolution Council, the government, and the Islamic consultative assembly to implement all these guidelines in every aspect of the affairs of the country down to the last word.

2. The nation of Iran owes its remarkable victories to the self-sacrifices of the struggling clergy and the Muslim university staff, and will never forget the important role played by the holy union between the clergy and the university staff and students. We therefore emphasize the necessity of the continuation of this union.

3. We announce our unreserved support for the noble representatives of the Islamic consultative assembly and ask them not to be influenced by any [word indistinct] while compiling revolutionary bills of law and taking Islamic positions. They should know that so long as they walk the straight path of God and respect the Constitution, which has cost the nation the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs, God will assist them and the nation will support them.

4. While considering the Islamic consultative assembly the supreme center of decisionmaking, we ask the executive, legislative and judicial powers to extend their complete cooperation to each other under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and carefully observe the Constitution and avoid any deviation or dispute.

5. The Iranian nation is unable to ignore its serious need for the continuation of the cultural revolution and its expansion. Therefore we categorically demand that the universities remain closed until a program has been prepared and the reconstruction of [words indistinct] according to the principles of Islamic culture.

6. Now that the summer season is here we ask the government to provide the reconstruction crusade, this revolutionary organ with all the necessary facilities, and not to base its affairs on the limiting regulations remaining from the (?former regime).

7. The nation of Iran demands a Voice and Profile able to voice the Islamic system. Therefore, we ask the responsible officials of that organization to purge this Islamic [word indistinct] of elements subservient to the East and West and the former regime, and to prepare the ground for the growth and advancement of the Muslim people of Iran more than ever.

8. We ask the Revolution Council and the president to be more decisive in dealing with the doomed conspiracies of foreign enemies and their internal mercenary elements, in disarming armed groups and purging offices, and in maintaining order, to prepare the gound for the nation's financial and spiritual prosperity.

9. The nation of Iran, while appreciating the self-sacrifices of the Revolution Guards Corps and the military and gendarme brothers who have done their best to clean up Kordestan and defend our border, demands the continuation of a decisive approach to this matter and vigilance in confronting the internal warmongers in other parts of the country and also the aggressive interventions of the Ba'th Government of Iraq.

10. We condemn the U.S. military attack and the doomed conspiracies of the archsatan in imposing economic sanctions on Iran and ask the Islamic consultative assembly to ensure that the hostages are tried and punished in Iran if the United States does not return the deposed shah and his plundered wealth.

11. We warn the nation of Iran to observe the situation in the country in relation to the world devourers of the East and West and their internal bases, which follow the same policies whether they incline toward the East or the West, and to neutralize their conspiracies.

LATEST MAJLES ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

WA051600 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 11 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Listed by number, township, and elected representative:

1. Salmas--Mohammad Ghaffari;
2. Kazerun--Rajab 'Ali Taheri;
3. Damavand--Morteza Alviri;
4. Karaj--Mahmud Reza'i-Hanji;
   --Ja'far Shajuni;
5. Sarband--Esma'il Feda'i;
6. Birjand--Seyyed Abolhasan Ha'erizadeh;
7. Mashhad--Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyni-Khamene'i;
8. Bojnurd--'Abbas Mozaffar;
9. Golpayegan--Seyyed Abu-Taleb Hamudi;
10. Ahar--Yadollah Dehqan;
11. Khalkhal--Sadeqi Givi;
12. Miyaneh--Asadollah Javanmardi;
13. Abadan--Iraj Safa'i Dezfuli;
14. Gorgan--Mohammad Mohammadi;
    --Mohannad Nasrollahi;
15. Qa'emshahr--Almad 'Alizadeh;
16. Minudasht--Abolhasan Hoseyni;
17. Bandar Gaz--Bandar Torkman, and Kordkuy--Manuchehr Mottaki;
18. Ramiyan--Hoseyn Hoseyni-Va'ez;
19. Nowshahr, 'Alamdeh, and Chalus--'Emadeddin Karimi-Bizhani;
20. Neyriz and Estehban--Ja'far Hojjat-Kashfi;
21. Shiraz--'Ata'ollah Mohajerani;
    --'Abbas Zanganeh;
22. Sarvestan--Mohammad Amin Sazegarnezhad;
23. Bandar Anzali--Abolqasem Hoseynjani-Miyandahi;
24. Hashtpar va Tavalesh--Mir-Yunes 'Erfani;
25. Astara--Mohammad Fardpur Machiyani;
26. Sovme'e-Sara--Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar Chuyeh;
27. Urumiyeh--'Ali Akbar Qarabaghi;
    --Gholam Reza Hasani--Borzorgabad,
    --'Ali Haqiqat Afshar;
28. Jiroft--'Abbas Abu-Sa'idi-Manuchehri;
29. Eslamabad--Latif Safari;
30. Bandar 'Abbas--Gholam Hoseyn Haqqani;
31. Saravan--Barakat Mir-Moradzehi;
32. Tuisirkan--'Ali Ardalan;
33. Ardal, Mizdal, Tiyar--Hojjat ol-Eslam Dorri;
34. Khorramabad--Mohammad Taqi Shahrokhi;
    --Morteza 'A'zami-Ostani;
35. Mahallat--Fazlollah Mehdizadeh Mahallati;
36. Malavi (Pol-e Dokhtar)--Fakhraddin Rahimi;
37. Kuhdasht--Mohammad Reza 'Abbasi;
38. Abhar--Farajollah Va'ezi;
39. Bo'in Zahra--Hasan Shari'ati;
40. Rudbaran--Mir-Behzad Shahryari;
41. Emamshahr--'Ali Akbar Ma'sumi;
42. Songhor--Haji Mohammad Hosayn Salmani-Zaraji;
43. Gonbad-e Kavus--Mohammad Nowruzi;
44. Shah-e Babak--Abolhamid Aqa-Rahimi;
45. Kerman--Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi;

46. Bam--'Ali Reza Yar-Mohammadi;
47. Shahr-Kord--Rahman Astaki;
48. Zabol--Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Hoseyni-Tabataba'i;
--Gholam 'Ali Shahreki;
49. Iranshahr--Nazar Mohammad Didegah;
50. Marvdasht--Seyyed Mohammad Hasan Hoseyni;
51. Larestan--'Abdolvahed Musavi;
--Mehdi Nasiri-Lari;
52. Rudbar--Mika'il Seyfi;
53. Ardebil--Baha'eddin A'lam ol-Hoda, and
--Esma'il Khoshnevis;
54. Dalqan--Seyyed Javad Musavi-Lorestani;
55. Dorud--Mohammad Hoseyn Sadeqi;
56. Asfarayen--Mohammad Hoseyn Tayyebi;
57. Khash--Dr Khosrow Rigi;
58. Samirom--Mohammad Taqi Besharat;
59. Sari--Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdolwahhab Qasemi
60. Shahriyar--Dr Musavi Zargar;
61. Sabzevar--Hoseyn Herati;
--Asghar Baghani;
62. Sepidan--Seyyed Abu-Fazel Razavi-Ardakani;
63. Marand--Esma'il Rafi'an;
64. Badeh--Hoseyn Kermani;
65. Hersin, Sahneh, Kangavar--Seyyed 'Abbas Mir-Yunesi;
66. Fumeh--Mostafa Fumeni Ha'eri;
67. Langerud--'Abdolkarimi Kumaleh
68. Gonabad--Ahmad Mullahzadeh;
69. Torbat-e Jam--'Ali Akbar Dehqan;
70. Kashmar--Dr Sadr Nabavi-Rampur;
71. Hamadan--'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, and
--Seyyed Hashem Hamidi;
72. Asadabad--Fath 'Ali Sahebozzamani;
73. Lanjan--Ahmad Ghazanfarpur;
74. Garmsar--Morteza Fazl-'Ali;
75. Damghan--Seyyed Hasan Shahcheraghi;
76. Bushehr--'Abbas Heydari;
77. Borujerd--Mohammad Hadi Borumand;
78. Dasht-e Azadegan--Mohammad Mehdi Karami;
79. Na'in--Shamseddin Hoseyni-Na'ini;
80. Banab--Mohammad Hasan Behzadi;
81. Falavarjan--Safar 'Ali Shari'at-Falavarjani;
82. Astaneh--Mohammad-Reza Amin-Naseri;
83. Barkhar and Mayemeh--Mohammad Reza Baba-Safari;
84. Khoy--Kamal 'Abedinzadeh;
85. Maragheh--'Ali Urumiyan;
86. Kotul--Mazaher Haqshenas;
87. Amol--Kazem Nowruzi;
88. Arak--'Attari;
89. Andimeshk and Shush--Mohammad Kazem Danesh;
90. Ramhormoz--'Ali Reza Cheraghzadeh;
91. Qasr-e Shirin--Morteza Mahmudi;
92. Dezful--Seyyed Ahmad Zarhani;
93. Esfahan--Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni-Ramesheyi;
94. Rasht--Reza Ramazani Khorshid-Dust;
--Mohammad Hera'i Tarshiri;
95. Ardestan--Nurollah Tabataba'i-Nezhad;

96. Ilam--Asadollah 'Alipur;
97. Khorramshahr--'Ali Mo'arrefizadeh;
--Yunes Mohammadi;
98. Ahvaz--Fu'ad Karimi,
--Abdolreza Asadinia,
--Seyyed Mohammad Kiavosh;
99. Natanz and Qamsar--Seyyed Hamd Mostafavi Kashani;
100. Behbehan--Shokrollah Zehn-'Ali;
101. Sistan--Mohammad Taqi Hoseyni,
--Gholam 'Ali Shahraki;
102. Tabriz--1. Dr Mohammad Milani,
2. Mohammad Sarijani;
3. Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi,
4. Mohammad Hoseyn Irani,
5. Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi;
103. Takestan--Qahreman Rahmani;
104. Tarem-e Sofla--Musavi Shazli;
105. Khodabandeh--Mohsen Dahami;
106. Zanjan--Mohammad Javad Reha'ian;
107. 'Aliabad-e Gorgan--Mazaher Haqshenas.